## TELEGRAPHIC

From All Parts of the World.

GERMANY AND THE EAST.

Talking Diplomatically, but Secretly Preparing for War.

WHAT THE CZAR WILL DO.

Bismarck's Scheme for Breaking the Deadlock Gaining Favor.

THE GREAT COTTON SPINNERS' STRIKE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, April 23, 1878.

The HERALD's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that he is informed on the highest authority that the Czar has decided that if war with England follows he will pass the summer at Tsarskoe-Selo, where is the imperial palace founded by Peter the Great. This would indicate a disinclination on the part of the Czar to again go to the front

A TOUR FOR INFORMATION.

If peace is firmly re-established the Czar will intrust the reins of government to the Czarewitch for a year and a half, during which time he will travel throughout Europe. This would be a great event in European political history, as it would afford opportunity for its rulers to express their congratulations to the Czar in person.

NOT TO BE TAKEN UNAWARES. While the German government still declares that it is anxious to intervene diplomatically to avert a resort to arms on the part of England, the German imperial Cabinet is secretly making all preparations

for war. THE CZAB'S SUMMER HOME.

The summer residence of the Czar. Tsarskoe-Selo, is situated seventeen miles south of St. Petersburg and contains about fifteen thousand three hundred inhabitants. The feature of the town, however, is the palace, founded in 1710, which was a favorite home of Catherine II. A fire consumed the greater portion of the palace in 1822, but it was rebuilt with greater splendor. The huge pile of baildings stands in the centre of a great park.

A MUSSULMAN OUTBREAK.

Intelligence in regard to the military situation is not encouraging. A report is current in Constan tinople that 80,000 Mussulmans (presumably in the Balkan districts) have armed themselves with cannon and rides left behind by Suleiman Pacha at the time of his retreat, and attacked the Russians. It is said the Russians have lost 200 men and thirteen officers, and have asked for reinforcements from Adrianople.

THE BULGARIANS DEALING VENGEANCE. . The Bulgarians have attacked eight Mussulman villages and committed great outrages.

A PREEMPTORY DEMAND. The Rustchuk correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the Grand Duke Nicholas has summoned the Turks to evacuate Shumla within eight

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

The Russians have ordered the bridge over the Pruth at Skuleni to be completed within ten days. TAKING A LOOK AT ITS ENEMY.

The Russian Imperial yacht Livadia and some other vessels have visited the Princes' Islands. It is reported that the Turkish government has asked the Russian authorities why their ships approached the British fleet

BISMARCK'S PLAN ACCEPTED. The Agence Russe of St. Petersburg confirms the

report that the proposition for the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian forces from the vicinity of Constantinople has been accepted in principle, and adds that the negotiations continue relative to the withdrawal and to a preliminary conference to settle the programme of the Congress. WHAT MAY DELAY MATTERS.

The Times' correspondent at St. Petersburg says the discussion relative to the withdrawal from Constantinople continues in a friendly spirit. As it concerns technicalities requiring the advice of specialists on the spot it may be protracted. If England and Russia agree regarding the withfrawal it will be necessary to optain a guarantee rom the Porte that it will offer no obstacle to the re-establishment of the status quo in the event of the failure of further negotiations. VERY PROPERLY SO.

Russia will probably be somewhat exacting on this point, as she is convinced that, in case of hostilities, the Porte would not side with ber. It is quite possible that this point will cause rious difficulties, for the Turkish diplomatists have little reason to desire a penceful solution. NO NEW DIPPICULTIES.

A despatch from Constantinople says the report that new difficulties have arisen in connection with the mediation of Germany is contradicted. Mr. Layard has received information that an arrangement for the withdrawal to Adrianople and Besika Bay is probable.

MR. LAYARD AND THE TURKS.

Mr. Layard has received offers to serve in the Sritish army from all parts of Turkey. A Constantmople correspondent denies that the relations between Mr. Layard and the new Turkish Ministry

VERY UNRASY. In spite of the negotiations concerning the simuitaneous withdrawaf of the English fleet and Russian lorces from the neighborhood of Constanthe prevailing feeling in the English press is one of great uneasi-ness. It is noticeable that all the Berlin special despatches to the English papers are ouched in a very despondent tone. They dwel upon the difficulties which will be encountered in settling the details of any scheme for the with-

NEITHER BETTER NOR WORSE. The Times' and the Daity Telegraph's Vienna cor respondents write in the same tone. The Times' correspondent says:-"The aspect of affairs is Leither better nor worse. The course of the nego-

tiations makes it more and more apparent that | Philadelphia, arrived at Havre yesterday morning Russia meant to make any concession relative to the Congress dependent on some arrangement as to the relative position of her own and the English torces.

WILLING TO BE FAIR. "The fact that the Russians did not reject the dea of withdrawing to Adrianople and that the negotiations have been pending on that basis shows that they would set great value on the withdrawal of the British fleet beyond the Darda-

AT A DISADVANTAGE. "Still, as Besika Bay is only about twelve hours" sall from Stamboul, while Adrianople is at least a three days' forced march distant, the Russians thought they would be placed at a disadvantage unless some arrangement was made by which, in the event of an outbreak of hostilities, some priority of movement was allowed them.

oTHER DIFFICULTIES.
"This seemed to raise the whole question of the equivalent to be given by the Russians to the with-drawal of the fleet. Nor is it clear whether their laims have created a stumbling block which cannot be surmounted other difficulties.

A LONG TIME not be surmounted. There are also indications of

"Thus, even if the Congress meets months may probably pass before it solves all the questions beore it, and if the Turks meanwhile evacuate various points in accordance with the Treaty of San Stefano, and Russia proceeds to carry out the various constitutional reforms prescribed therein, the Congress will every day be contronted by so new accomplished fact.

CAN'T WAIT SO LONG. "But the Russians are not likely to consent to stay the execution of the treaty till after the Congress, as that would be a direct admission of the right of the Powers to revise the treaty. The Austrian Ambassador to Germany has come to Vienna for a few days. This is connected by sor with the reports of a preliminary conference at

WOULD NOT ADD NEW DIFFICULTIES. "If such a conference should be held as a test whether it is sale to summon the Congress, the failure of a preliminary conference not being thought likely to involve such serious consequences as to break up the Congress, the latter event could hardly fail to produce direct antago

BOUMANTA'S OUABBEL WITH BUSSIA. Various telegrams continue to show a decrease the tension between Russia and Roumania. The Times' Bucharest despatch says:-"The Russians are not pushing their forces so far toward the Carathians as was intended. It is believed that no further interierence with their lines of communication is likely.

"It is rumored that the Czar has written an au tograph letter to Prince Charles, couched in a friendly tone as regards him personally, but comining of the course followed by his govern ment." ITALY WILL BE REPRESENTED.

Several journals of Rome state that Italy has received and accepted an invitation to the Confer

GREECE ASKS ITALY'S AID. A Greek envoy has arrived at Rome. It is reported that he is charged to obtain the promise of Italy to endeavor to secure the admittance of Greece to the Congress on the same footing as the signatories of the treaty of Paris

ENGLAND'S PREPARATIONS. A correspondent at Berlin of the Daily News remarks that not much importance is attached there to the present negotiation as long as England and continue active warlike preparations. The English papers abound in significant items concerning preparations, thus:-

FIVE BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY FOR MALTA. "It is understood that five batteries of royal ar-tillery now at Woolwich have been selected to proceed to Malta. A gunboat flotilla is to be prepared immediately for the defence of the British

. RETIRED UNDER OFFICERS. "Officers of pension districts were ordered on Saturday to transmit to the Admiralty forthwith the addresses of all retired naval artificers and stokers, presumably in view of a possible call for volunteers.

RELEASING OFFENDERS. "All men belonging to the First army corps who were undergoing punishment for disciplinary of-lences have been liberated and sent to their regi-

FRANCE MAY NEED THEM. The French military paper, Avenir Militaire, calls upon the government, in the interest of the French cavalry, to put a stop to British purchases horses in Normandy. France may need all her horses, according to the HERALD's special despatch St. Petersburg, given above

RUSSIA'S NAVAL PREPARATIONS. The Cronstadt Messenger announces that the equipment of the Russian Baltic fleet is proceeding with all haste. It will go to sea as soon as the ice breaks. It consists of seven vessels, including the Peter the Great, one of the two most powerfu vessels of the Russian fron-clad navv.

The Peter the Great is a mastless double turret ship of 9,510 tons burden. She carries four 35-ton guns and her armor thickness at the water line is fourteen inches. She was launched in 1874, and re sembles in design and construction the three great mastless turret ships of the British Navy, more especially the breadmought, though of larger size.

THE COTTON OPERATIVES! STRIKE. The resolution passed at the meeting of delegates of the Amalgamated Association of operative spin ners, winders and other classes of operatives, at Manchester on Sunday, sympathizing with the effirs to resist the proposed reduction of wages, but instructing the men to accept the terms offered until a ore favorable opportunity presents use f, does not affect the weavers.

The secretaries of the Blackburn Weavers' Union and the East Lancashire Weavers' Union write to the Times as follows:-"We feel that we are strugging in a just cause, but are ready to bow to the decision of a court of arbitration, and although we fear we are unable to cope with the organized power of the masters unions we shall peacefully and quietly resist until starvation forces submission." TO THE LAST SHILLING.

At the meeting at Blackburn on Saturday of delegates representing the cardroom hands of fourteen districts, at which it was decided to persevere in the strike and use all legitimate means to support the strikers, delegates from Cheshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire declared that they would willingly furnish the strikers means to fight the battle out.

SERIOUS OPPOSITION.

The resolution adopted by the Amalgamated Assotion throughout the strike district. It is stated that it was not unanimously passed; that twelve delegates "voted against it and mehteen, from North and Northeast Lancashire, were not allowed to vote, as their districts were directly affected. The operatives at Accrengton beld a meeting and resolved that they would not comply with the recommendation of the association, although willing to accept a five per cent reduction and four days' work per week.

A COMPROMISE SUGGESTED. The operatives at Burnley, at a meeting at which 1,500 were present, resolved to continue the strike. The chairman recommended the acceptance of the re-duction if coupled with short time. He explained that the local committee would only relieve cases of acute distress, so as to husband the funds to prolong

the strike. "AT LOGGERHEADS." At Preston an excited meeting, lasting two and a half bours, was held, without coming to any decision, some approving and others condemning the resoluion of the Amalgamated Association At Blackburn the operatives are very bitter, and de-

clare they will withdraw from the association. NO SURRENDER.

Resolutions showing an uncompromising spirit were passed at Great Harwood and Church.

ANOTHER MEETING CALLED. A meeting of the Masters' Association has been called for Tuesday, at Manchester, when the subject of short time will probably be considered, as several large spinners and weavers have resorted to that

course instead of a reduction. MORE GOODS FOR PARIS.

The steamer Pottsville, Captain Colburn, from She has on board a loc

AMERICAN PROTECTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WASHINGTON, April 22, 1878. The State Department has not yet received the de spatch of Minister Maynard at Constantinopic in re gard to the request of the British Minister to protec ritish subjects during the absence of Mr. Layard. Mr. Maynard will, when the request is received, be structed to extend the aid desired.

THE WEST INDIES.

BAVANA, April 22, 1878. The English mail steamer has arrived here from S Thomas, with advices to the 17th inst.

The heat there was intense and no rains had fallen

Reports from St. Domingo to April 11 say fresh disturbances are feared because General Gonzalez, who bearled the northern revolutionary army against which Bacz, bas formed a government in Santiago, of which

no proclaimed himself provisional president. This occurred at the same time that General Guillermo proclaimed himself president at the capital. The question areas as to which of the two governments was legitimate. Both pretenders seem disposed to have the question decided by the general sufrage. Meanwhile businers is reviving. The importations during the past two weeks have been considerable, and produce is beginning to reach the ports from the interior. Advices from Hayti to April 14 state that peace prevails, but an uneasy feeling exists. All of the political prisoners implicated in the late fevolutionary movement were banished to Kingston, Jamaics, except Generals Salomou, Tanis and Chevalier, who are still under the protection of the foreign consulates, fearing a worse fate.

SITTING BULL

PREPARATION OF THE GREAT STOUX CHIEF FOR WAR-STORY OF A FRONTIERSMAN-THE TRIBES IN HOSTILE ALLIANCE-A BLOODY CAMPAIGN PREDICTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Washington, April 22, 1878.

Delegate Maginnis, of Montana Territory, has received a letter from a frontiersman, one of his scout ing constituents, giving some facts as to location and strength of the bostile Indians. The writer is an old Indian fighter, and says Sitting Bull has been working all winter to form an alliance of all hostile Indians for a concerted movement against the whites this sum

Sitting Bull, accompanied by a small escort of about twenty-five of his warriors who were with him at the Custer massacre, goes from tribe to tribe making speeches to Indians and urging them to war. His braves are dressed in clothes of Custer's murdered men, and Sitting Buil tells the Indians, pointing to these spoils, that's the way he does with the whites. He appeals to the cupidity of the Indians by promising them plenty of plunder. Sitting Bull last visited the Santees, a small tribe near the Canadian line, and by his appeals won them over and they have joined his INDIANS IN ALLIANCE

The hostile Indians are mainly gathered near the Sand Hills, where buffalo are pienty owing to the abundance of grass. In the neighborhood of these camped, consisting of Blackfeet, under Big Crow Foot and Hind Bull; Bloods, under Red Crow; Assimbolnes, under Medicine Bull and Big Bear; Crees, under Littie Chief; Yanktons, under Chief Wine; Santees, under White Cap; Sioux, about three nundred lodges, under Crozy Horse; Yanktonais, under Black Cattish; Gros Ventres, under White Eagle; also lodges of Picgans, Sorcees, Kootenais and Brules, under other

Sitting Bull is camped near the Hills, with several bundred lodges that he has gathered into his fold during the last two or three months. The ludians are well armed and well supplied with ammunition, some having improved needle guns. They are full of war spirit and subject to Sitting Bull, in whom they

The writer of the letter predicts a bloody war unless provision is made to meet the first hostile movement of the Indiana with troops choogh to check the war at the very start.

THE LIBERIAN EMIGRANTS.

EFFORTS TO PROVIDE OCCUPATION AND HOMES FOR THOSE LEFT BEHIND BY THE AZOR. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 22, 1878. Now that the Azor has sailed and is probably some tending her departure has somewhat abated, the question arises what is to become of the unfortunate emigrants who have been left behind and must re main in the city until her return for the next voyage. Careful inquiry at the office of the Liberian Exedus Association develops the fact that 175 emigrants, mon. tend waiting to take passage on the next trip. Of this number twenty-five bave sent their baggage and effects to Monrovis by the Azor ahead of them, while the remaining 150 have their goods and chattels stored away in the lower rooms of the building in Exchange street, eccupied by the association. These unforte nate men and women with their little children as nearly all from the upper portion of the State and soorgia, and have left homes and friends and speni the boardings of years in their effort to reach the promised land. Having made these sacrifices upon the assurance and inducement of the Exodus Association the latter is, of course, directly responsible for their welfare until the Azor returns. Feeling this responsibility, and knowing that the eye of the community is upon them, the officers of the association have acted with com-

knowing that the eye of the community is upon them, the officers of the association have acted with commendable promptitude.

To-day incey completed the purchase of a plantation of 270 acres, on the west side of the Wando River, in the parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennis, about ten miles from the city, where they propose to place a number of the emigrants and turnish them with occupation and a living until the return of the Azor. They propose also to purchase other property in the vicinity, so as to be reasy for all emergencies. The property purchased was formerly owned by ex-Goroner Irogan, and the price paid was \$100. A society has also been already formed by the members of the Morras Street Baptist Church for the purpose of extending aid to the women and children emigrants who are unable to work or to secure work. The formation of this society will very shortly be followed by sociouses of a similar nature in all the colored churcher, and if the right spirit is displayed it is safe to say that the destitute emigrants will be spaced any serious suffering. From the large number of letters which are pouring in daily upon the association from all parts of the Southern States the indications are that the Lumber of emigrants will be very largely increased by the time the Azor returns.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

PROMOTIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE. WASBINGTON, April 22, 1878. The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirme

the following army promotions:-

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following army promotions:—

First Lieutenant G. E. Ford, to be esptain, Third cavairy; Second Lieutenant James F. Simpson, to be first heutenant. Ind cavairy; Additional Lieutenant G. K. Hunter, Fourth cavairy; to be second heutenant Third cavairy; Additional Second Lieutenant Alexander M. Patch, Eighth cavairy; to be second heutenant. Alexander M. Patch, Eighth cavairy; to be second lieutenant to be captain Fourth cavairy; Additional Second Lieutenant W. M. Day, First Lieutenant Second Lieutenant In the cavairy; First Lieutenant W. E. Dougherty to be captain. First infantry; Second Lieutenant A. Booth to be first heutenant First Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles A. Dempsey to be captain, Second Lieutenant A. Booth to be first heutenant Thomas Hair to be captain, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Thomas Hair to be captain, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry; Additional Second Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry; Additional Second Lieutenant John F. C. Regewaid, Eleventh Infantry; First Lieutenant Leonard Hay to be Captain Nisth Infantry; First Lieutenant Leonard Hay to be Captain Nisth Infantry; First Lieutenant Leonard Hay to be Captain Nisth Infantry; First Lieutenant Leonard Hay to be Captain Nisth Infantry; First Lieutenant Leonard Hay to be Captain Nisth Infantry; First Lieutenant First Lieutenant Frederick Marsh, Second artillery, to be second lieutenant Frederick Marsh, Second artillery, to be second lieutenant Frederick Marsh, Second Artillery.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1878. Commander Thomas O. Seliridge is detached from the Torpedo Station and ordered to command the Enterprise. Commander George C. Remey is detached from command of the Enterprise and placed on waitGOLD.

Bankers and Business Men Making Resumption Practicable.

CONCRESSIONAL TINKERING DEPRECATED

How Greenbacks and Bank Notes Will Equal Hard Money.

PAYING GOLD AT PAR AT RONDOUT, N. Y. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 RONDOUT, April 22, 1878.

The National Bank of Rondout has paid out gold at

ELMIRA BINKERS WANT THE DAY FOR GEN ERAL BESUMPTION POSTPONED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 22, 1878.

The national banks of this city regard resumption as practically accomplished. Mr. Pratt, President o the Second National, said the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion held was light in this city, as the requirements of trade were better met with curreacy, which was now so nearly appreciative in value to gold that the difference was not respected. He believed that any further legislation at this time was on wise; that in the natural order of things resumption of itself would speedily take place, while on the other hand Congressional agrication would put it off instead

of hastening it.

A time fixed as early as January I, 1879, would disarrange the natural preparations for resumption now
going on. It a day is to be fixed it should be put off
uniti a time when the new comage might be more perceptibly felt than now. Bankers of this city regard
further legislation at present looking to forced resumption as unwise and detrimental to business intercets.

PAYING SPECIE IN WILKESBARRE, PA

WILKESBARRE, April 22, 1878. The spirit of the HERALD specials is contagious. Several business firms, including large manufacturing establishments, have announced immediate gold pay

A PENNSYLVANIA BANK "ANXIOUS" TO RESUME. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ] TUNKHANNOCK, Pa., April 22, 1878. The Wyoming National Bank, of this place, is anx-

lous for resumption and will keep pace with other

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION IN THE COAL RE-GIONS-RESUMPTION AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT, BUT UNFORTUNATE FOR THE COUNTRY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SCRANTON, Pa., April 22, 1878. Among the bankers and brokers visited to-day vide difference of opinion existed on the question of resumption. Mr. Sanderson, of the Luckawanna Bank, a veteran financier, said that if even the Re sumption act is repealed specie payments will It would be voluntary, and he did not see how it could be more complete. The financial Solons had all miscalculated this question, and he thought the proposition in Congress the other day to go into consideration of the anti-resumption act

to go into consideration of the anti-resumption act simply ridiculous. It would make no difference in the price of labor, but would strengthen our credit abroad, stimulate confinence at home and caccurage investments. The greenbacks and bank notes answered the same as though every bank had resumed, and it was not the difference in the value of money, but the want of confidence which kept enterprise prostrate in the past. Resumption would restore confidence.

Another gentleman, who is president of two banks and esteemed one of the wealthiest men in this region, regarded resumption as unfortunate for the country, but requested his name should not be published, as ne did not wish to be advertised as a greenbacker. The people were a good deal like the Frenchman who was so anxious to collect his debt when he thought he could obtain it. They did not want to when he found he could obtain it. They did not want gold now. The country should have kept up an inflated currency until all the debts contracted in that form were paid. Then resumption would be in order. He said the forced effort of the administration to pay the national debt was a calamity to the country, as it kept up taxation and contracted the currency. We ought not to have paid a dollar for twonty years after the debt was incurred. He thought the national banks here could resume with \$1,000 each, as only a few in this heighbornood had their notes and nobody wanted gold.

WHY THERE CANNOT BE GENERAL RESUMP-

TION IN VIEGINIA NOW.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

RICHMOND, April 22, 1878. There has been so change in the financial situation here since my last report. The banks of this city sumption, the quantities of gold and even silver held by them being small and insufficient to meet anything by them being small and insufficient to meet anything like a general demand. They await a time when resumption will be reached through a return of confidence and the consequent revival of industries. In great drawback here is the suspense and lack of confidence occasioned by the delay in legislation in Congress on the tobacco has question. If this trade were revived and in this operation in all its branches it is estimated that the foreign exchanges would be sufficient to enable the backs to resume gold payments in a very short time. Until then the idea that gold, which is the standard value upon which all exchanges are based, can be plentiful enough to discharge all contracts in a given time is not obtertained here.

GOLD OFFERED, BUT NONE WANTED IN NASH-VILLE, TENN., IN LIEU- OF BANK NOTES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NASSIVILLE, April 22, 1878. Though it had been previously announced that the Fourth National Bank would to-day resume specie payment not a single note was presented for redemption in gold. The easiliers of the Mechanics National Bank and the First and Third National say they will pay gold for their notes on demand. Twitte thousand soliars, gold, was offered the First National at a premium of one-half of one per cent, but it was refused. The Third National pays a quarter per cent for gold, but only for small quantilies, and sells at one cent premium, but purchasers are low.

GOLD NOT SOUGHT AFTER IN MODILE, ALA.-PAYING PAR FOR MIXICAN SILVER. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

MORILE, April 22, 1878. The People's Savings Bank here is paying gold in small amounts. T. P. Miller & Co. also pay gold to any who will accept it. F. W. Miller, broker, to-day bought Mexican silver, paying gold at par.

GREENBACKS MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD IN PLCRIDA-BOTH AT PAR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

JACKSONVILLE, April 22, 1878.

There is such a scarcity of gold here that resumption is impossible. The banks have only a small amount on hand. No premium has been paid for ome time, and the First National Bank and Bank of Jacksonville pay at par. There is, however, only an occasional call for gold here, greenbacks being more acceptable. If the gold were here possibly all the abid would pay out, for the small premium to be obtained by sending North is more than swallowed up in the expense of getting it there, so that greenbacks are really more valuable here than gold.

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT A SMALL PHE-MIUM IN CINCINNATI-SALE OF YOUR AND A HALF PER CENTS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, I

CINCINNAVI, April 22, 1878. There were no turther additions to the list of gold paying banks in this city to-day, and sourcely any demand for the redemption of paper by any of those who had agreed to do so. any of those who had agreed to do no. Cash gold was bought by the banks in considerable quantities at one-fourth premium and soid at three-fourths, though the market or. Introductional Bank sold \$50,000 of the new four and a half per cents at 1033; which was considered by the resumptionists as being lavorable to the success of their plans. Several bankers of this city went to Chicago to sight, it being understood that the object of their visit was to arrange with the banks there for the exchange of their notes, and thus avoid transmission of coin gold from one city to the ounce.

RESUMPTION SPREADING IN IOWA IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE REBAUD. 1 BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 22, 1878. to-day. The Burlington Insurance Company was the first concorn in the Northwest to pay all buils or claums in gold. DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

LIVES AND PROPERTY LOST FROM THE EFFECTS OF A TORNADO WHICH SWEPT OVER ILLI-NOIS AND IOWA-PRUIT CROP INJURED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, III., April 22, 1978. A duastrous hall and rain storm provailed in West-ern lilinois and Eastern Iown last night. Despatches from Galesburg state that the effects of the storm in that victaity were extremely severe. The half stones were of enormous size, many of them from eight to ten inches in circumference. Hundreds of buildings in Galesburg were and the Lombard University was riddled. The fruit

and the Lombard University was riddled. The fruit trees were completely stripped of their blossoms, and it is thought that the frint crop has been materially injured. During the hall the rain poured down in torrents, causing a perfect delage. Several bridges in the outskirts of the city were swept away; great damage was also done in the vicinity of Ottawa, Ill. Reports from Lastile and Eden, Ill., also place the losses high, and state that many builtings were destroyed.

SEVERAL PRESONS KILLED AND INJURED.

A special despatch from Dubuque rays a tornado struck the town of Frontoy, a station on the Illinois Contral Railroad, west of Fort Dodge, lowa, instevening, which blew down the houses of George Wallace, Samued Gill, Mr. Therney and Mr. Pearce and killed the son of Mr. Wallace and also a child of Mr. Pearce and wounded fifteen or twenty other persons. Full details are awaited with great anxiety. The town was small, containing not over twenty houses. Mice of telegraph wires were blown down.

At Rippey, forty miles southeast of Pomeroy, it blew down to it breakers and sheds. When all the returns are in it will prove to be one of the most destructive storms that ever visited lows.

Sioux City, lowa, April 22, 1878. Sioux Ciry, lows, April 22, 1878.

A te rible cyclone swept over the country east and west of this piace at half past three o'clock on Sunday afternoon. It entered the State above the Missouri Valley junction, passing north easterly across to Storm Lake, Pomerey and Fonds In Monona county trees were torn up by the roots along the rivers. The house of J. R. Phurston wa completely wrecked. A wing of the house of Mrs. Reilly was struck and torn to pieces, and P. Reilly, who was standing in the wing, was carried over the main building and over some trees near by, and alighted without injury. J. J. Hughes' house, in the same neighborhood, was entirely destroyed. The lamily were away from home at the time. The force of was terrific, destroying tencos, uprooting trees, overthrowing corn cribs, &c. horses and cattle were picked up and carried considerable distances. Near Onawa the house of Mr. White was destroyed and the contents scattered for miles. Fortunately the family

tered for miles. Fortunately the family were away at the time. The track of the storm varies from a haif mile to a mile and a haif in width. The haif was very heavy, a number of stones fastened together in one mass measuring fourteen inches in circumference. Near Onawa a man meas and driver were taken up bedily and carried several yards and set down uninjured.

A WOMAN KILLID.

On the illinois Central Railroad, east of here, the damage was more serious, and was accompanied by loss of life. The whirlwind or tornado passed over 8 torn lake from the southwest.

Three-quarters of a mile cast of the town the residence of Ailred King was struck, littled from its foundation and dashed into a thousand pieces. Mr. King's mother was instantly killed. She was found some distance from where the house stood. Other members of the household escaped unhurt. The lighter timbers of the house were fractured into kindling wood. Trees in the orchards were torn up and carried away. The larm wagons and buggy were broken up and carhouse of Mr. Degrall, half a mile from King's, was unroofed, and some cattle were killed.

The larm wagons and buggy were broken up and carried a quarter of a mile through the air. The water
in the lake rose to a great height. One eye winess
says that millions of barrels were lifted up. After
the storm the town of Storm Lake was crowded
with men seeking surgoons to attend the sufferers.

FOUR PERSONS REPORTED DEAD.

It is believed that the damage south of here is very
great; reports say that four were killed and forty
wounded. In Grallith neighborhood, north of Pomcroy, an unknown man had the top of his head cut
off by a sharp board. An eiderly lady was badly burt
by flying timbers in a house at Fonds.

WALL LAKE, Iowa, April 22, 1878.
A flerce tornado struck this town yesterday, detroying part of it. Three persons were hurt

Storm Lake, Iowa, April 22, 1878.
A wind storm did scrious damage here yesterday.
Several persons in this vicinity are reported to have been killed.

HURRICANE IN THE SOCIETY ISLANDS. SAN FRANCISCO, April 22, 1878. Brig Palonia, from Tahiti, roports that on February a hurricane raged there in which about one hundred and twenty people were killed and much property de-

THE ECHIPSE OF THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1878. General Me, er, the Chief Signal Officer, has ssued a circular enclosing data, exhibiting chances of weather conditions favorable the observation of the total eclipse of the aun July 29 next, at various stations and places named as deduced from the data collected at tions and posts within or very near the path of total-ity. The total number of such points within the path of the locality is thirty-six and the total number near the path of totality is thirty-one.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, APRI 23-1 A. M. Indications.

For the Middle States and New England, costerly winds, cloudy weather and light rains, lower temperature, stationary or higher pressure. For Tuesday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf State

southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather stationary or falling barometer, and in the West Gulf rains will prevail, possibly followed by cooler, north-For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, upper Missi

sipps and lower hissouri valleys, southerly veering to westerly winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, failing followed by rising barometer.

For the lake region, northeast to southeast winds

stationary pressure and temperature, parly cloudy weather and numerous light rains. The rivers will generally rise slightly. Cantionary signals continue at Sandy Hook, Atlantic Chy, Barnegat, Cape May, Lewes, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in th temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in com-

parison with the corresponding date of fast year, as in iterated by the thermometer at Hudout's pharmacy, Hirasab Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 3 A. M. 41 53 3:30 P. M. 67 67 67 68 M. 42 52 6 P. M. 65 58 9 A. M. 51 57 9 P. M. 49 54 12 M. 57 66 12 P. M. 43 54 Average temperature yeaterday. 57 34 Average temperature jeaterday. 57 34 Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

ALLOWED TO RESIGN.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.) Colonel Lewis Weitzel, for the last six years Reve nue Collector of this district, was notified to-day that

FIRES.

AN INCENDIARY PIRE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

MATTAWAN, N. J. April 22, 1878. A fire which resulted in the total destruction of the distillery of John E. Vanderveer, at Mariboro, broke out about four o'clock this moraing Loss, \$3,500, tally covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

SHOE FACTORY IN ASHES.

The shoe factory of John Carroll, at East Weymouth Mass., was burned yesterday with its contents. Loss \$22,000; insured for \$14,000. Ninety persons are three nout of employment. It is supposed the factory was robbed and first by suspicious looking persons lately lottering about there.

GRAIN DESTROYED.

WIDDER, Out., April 22, 1878. A storehouse containing \$10,000 worth of wheat, belonging to J. Morris, was burned to-day.

HOUSES, DARNS AND HORSES BURNED CALAIS, Me., April 22, 1878. The stable of D. M. Gordner & Co. was burned this morning, with soveral horses; also the dwellings of

A TRIPLE EXECUTION.

PHREE MEN PAY THE PENALTY OF MURDER ON ONE GALLOWS - A PROTEST OF INNO-CENCE UNDER THE HALTER-A SHOCKING

[BY TALEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

NEW ORLEANS, April 22, 1818. er, alias Dezere, were hauged to-tay at Franklin, La., in the presence of nearly ten thousand persons, who had come from every direction in the neighbor ing parishes. Edwards, in a difficulty with his brother instantly. Aleck Brown beat the head of his partner and triend into jelly, and Westley Turner murdered Mr. Erhardt, a respected white citizen of Franklin while sitting in a saloon in Centreville, near the place where he suffered for his Money matters were at the bottom of the immense crowd was almost entirely composed of people of that color. Every preparation had been carefully made for the dread event, and, as some difficulty was feared, a large number of deputy shorifa were sworn in, who carefully guarded the prisoners and juit.

The ropes being piaced about their necks they were skind it they were brought out, strongly guarded, and conducted to the sanifola, which had been crected near the jail. They were perfectly cool and collected, Brown smiling and asking for a chew of tobacce as he monuted the scaffold.

WHISKEY HLAMKO.

The ropes being piaced about their necks they were asked it they had anything to say, when E-dwards and Brown admitted their gulit and said whickey was at the bottom of the difficulties, and warned every one against it, Brown making quite a speech.

speech.

A CLAIM OF INSOCRACE.

Turner, however, stoutly protested his innocence and stated that one liast Smith, the principal witness for the prosecution, had mardered Mr. Erhardt and then sworn his life away to save his own. This created intense exectement, and it was feared the negrous might lyach Smith, they firmly beleving him guity and Turner innocent. The statements having been concluded, the ropes and caps were adjusted, and the Sheriff stopped from the platform. Turner shouted, "I am innocent of that crime as a new born babe."

A SICKEMING BUNGLE.

"I am innocent of that crime as a new born babe."

A SICKENIA BURGER.

When the drop was sprung Edwards and Turner were hanged, but the rope around Brown's neck stipped, and he tell to the ground. He was picked up insensiole, but soon revived, exclaiming, "Father, now long must I suffer this way?" He again bravely mounted the scaffold, and was soon hanging with his comrades. Turner's neck was broken by the fail; the other two were strangied to death.

After being kept hanging half an hour they were pronounced dead, and their bodies were cut down, after which the crowd quietly dispersed. All three professed religion before they died and were given the consolations of religion.

DUPLISTS DISCHARGED.

IDY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, 1

TRENTON, N. J., April 22, 1878. F. M. Demott, alias Larry McDermott, who challenged Curtiss T. Williams to a duel last Saturday, appeared this morning before Judge Dignan for examation. After a hearing it was found that the chal renge did not set forth the kinds of weapons to be used, and upon this technical ground Dormett was dis-charged. His second, J. F. Rooselle, airas Frank Rooney, accompanied him to the half of justice, and both felt jubilant over the dismissal of the complaint.

KILLED BY AN ACCIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 22, 1878.

The schooner Hattie Perry, Captain Chase, sailed from this port to-day for Philadelphia, and returned t noon with her flig at half-mast, the mate, William F. Coffin, having met his death by a block iniling on him. The schooner was beating out of the bay, and at half-past ten o'clock, when near Quick's Hole, the crew were setting up the lee rigging, using the ancher purchase, a running line parted, letting the block fall about twenty feet on Coffu's head. Every possible attention was bestowed upon him, but he died in about an hour and a half, having been unconscious from the time of receiving the blow. He was about thirty years of age, and had been formerly master of the sel Henry Gibbs and Nelson Harvey.

FATAL MINE ACCIDENT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SCHANTON, Pa., April 22, 1878.

A miner named William Jones, employed in Cayugs colliery, was instantly killed at his work here to-lay by an extensive fall of rock, beneath which he was buried several hours. He leaves a wife and six chil-dren desti-uta.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Congressman Joseph Jorgensen, of Virginia; George Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, and Perry H. Smith, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue. William B. Bishop, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and Dr. John P. Gray, of Utica, are at the Windsor, Alexander R. Shepherd and L. M. Hoffma of Washington, and Samuel M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, are at the Gilsey. Julge Alfred Reed, of Trenton, is at the St. James. Outerbridge Horsey, of Maryland, is at the New York. Robert Lenox Banks, of Albany, is at the Clarendon. Pay Inspector E. C. Doran, United States Navy, and ex-Congressman Julius Hoichkiss, of Connecticut, are at the Astor. Rev. Dr. E. L. Magoon, of Philadelphia, is at the St. Denia. Captain Newman, of the Forty-sixth regi-

Rankin is at the Union Square. RED, ANGRY, SLEEP DESTROYING ERUPTIONS A,-RUPTURE CURED; 40 YEARS' EXPERI-ence. Dr. MARSH'S treatment the only sale and effectual cure. Only office, 2 Vescy st., Aster House, opposite St. Pau's Church.

A FINE \$5 SILK HAT FOR \$3 20 (DERBY'S, \$1 30, worth \$5). 15 New Church at (up stairs). A.—SPRING STYLES GENTLEMEN'S HATS ready; style and texture unsurpassed fine site HAT, \$5, BURKE, 214 Broadway. DYEING AND CLEANING.-THE NEW YORK

Dreine and Printing Estab ishment, Staten Island, Offices, 98 Punne st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New York; 168 Pierreport g., Broadlyn. r standaned 60 years. GRAY'S AMERICAN CAPSULES, loft, soluble; tin boxes; cheapest American Capsules, 25c. a box. Ask for tilkay's; take no others. All druggists. H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 87 Maigen lane, are the sole manuscluters of genuine more PAINTS, Rooting, STRANFIE AND BOILER COV.

HOWARD & CO. BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT HOWARD & CO. BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT at their auction sate yesteriary the goods trought about one-third of their cost; consequently many barrains were secured by the purchasors. The sale will be continued to-day (Tuesday), rain or shine, and the articles are even more desirable than those soid yesterday. Mr. Kirky, the auctioneer, will sell every pione absolutely, without reserva, and those who cannot attend in the afternoon can leave their orders in the merning, when the goods can be examined. The sale is at the old store, No. 222 5th av., at 2 o'clock P. M.

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and of the means by which they can be removed. By mail
25c, currency or postage stamps. Address Secretary Maseum Anatomy and Science, 1,140 Broadway, New York. H. C. Copeland and D. M. Gardner and the Interna-tional Hotel. Loss about \$30,000.

Boston, April 22, 1878.